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## IN SOLEMN STATE MOVES FUNERAL CORTEGE

### And the Sorrowful Journey to the Country's Capital is Begun

#### WHILE THE NATION'S PEOPLE STAND WITH UNCOVERED HEADS

#### To the Measured Cadence of Mournful Dirge the Body of the Martyred President in Borne From Buffalo.

[By Associated Press.]  
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The silent form of William McKinley was borne from this city in impressive state this morning and taken on its last journey to the national capital.  
Just eleven days ago he came to the Pan-American exposition in full health and vigor. He was received with unprecedented enthusiasm, and for twenty-four hours enjoyed himself thoroughly. The story of the foulest of assassinations, the pathetic stride to recovery as outwardly demonstrated while death was slowly working on the vitals, the breathless hopes of the nation and love, and the struggle for twenty-four hours of suspense when death made its final demands against human skill, are all matters of history now.  
Thousands upon thousands watched the impressive procession moving towards the depot. It was doubly impressive because of the lack of gorgeousness and the fact that because in the carriages following closely behind the pall-covered corpse of the dead president, followed the successor to the title and the living change in the country's history.  
At the Milburn mansion where the family of the dead statesman slept; at the Wilcox mansion, where the new president reposed; and down town near the city hall where the silent form of the president lay, guards formed early and the streets were kept clear of people.  
It was not a particularly pleasant morning. The sun shone, but the wind blew in strong gusts across the city, tearing down drapings and raising clouds of dust.  
**Brave Mrs. McKinley.**  
At the Milburn mansion where Mrs. McKinley rested, there was more activity about the house than has been seen since the shooting. Mrs. McKinley was not awakened until after 7 o'clock, when Dr. Rixey went to the room with one of her attendants. She had not slept well, despite the fact she was almost thoroughly exhausted and that Dr. Rixey had given her a sleeping potion. The first thing she asked was a repetition of the query of the last two days:  
"When can I see the major?"  
Dr. Rixey told her they were going to let her see him today, and she then let the attendants dress her and ate a light breakfast in her room alone.  
Colonel Bingham, in charge of the arrangements, said none of the party would go to the city hall where the body lay, but all would go directly to the train. This would be done on Mrs. McKinley's account. At 7:30 o'clock Senator Fairbanks, Comptroller of the Currency Dawes and Elmer Dyer, secretary to Senator Hanna, emerged from the house and entered a carriage. Then several figures stepped silently out upon the porch and walked down towards the carriages. Mrs. William McKinley, robed in garbs of mourning, and supported by Abner McKinley on one side, and Dr. Rixey on the other, was the central figure. To the surprise of all she walked briskly, with her head quite erect, and her face hidden behind a long black veil. She got into a carriage with her favorite niece, Miss Barber. Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey, and as far as could be seen she sat erect and unsupported in the carriage.  
The family of Abner McKinley,

other relatives of the dead president, and Secretary Cortelyou followed in other carriages and the Milburn house, famous now because of its connection with the great national tragedy, went back into the possession of its owner. The street corners which for a week had been crowded with newspaper men, telegraphic booths and waiting carriages, resumed their wonted appearance. The military guards were withdrawn, the police resumed their normal occupation and the exciting incidents that marked the locality became memory.  
President Roosevelt did not rise until 7 o'clock. He dressed quickly and at 7:30 breakfasted with the family of his host, Wilcox. Just after 8 o'clock, together with Mr. Wilcox and his secretary, Wm. Loeb, Jr., he got into a carriage and drove to the train. A few mounted police followed the carriage, and three or four detectives and secret service men were nearby. Otherwise there was nothing to distinguish the president from any other citizen.  
**The Pageant of the Dead.**  
The slow and stately progress of the president's body from the city hall to the station afforded the people in Buffalo the last opportunity to do honor to the memory of the lamented executive.  
At daybreak the city hall was as quiet and peaceful as death within its walls. The statue like guard of honor at the catafalque maintained its position throughout the long hours of the night.  
There was a sergeant of the army at the head of the bier and a marine at the foot. At one side was a sergeant of infantry, on the other a marine. The massive wooden doors of the building were closed and the iron outer gates bolted.  
In a few minutes after 7 o'clock there came signs of life from within the corridor where the body reposed. Doors were flung open; gates swung ajar. Then forty sailors swung up Franklin street the first detachment of the cortege's escort. They wheeled into line directly opposite the entrance of the city hall. Four minutes later a four-horse hearse drew up and the company of marines filed into position. Five cabinet officers arrived in two carriages. They were Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock.  
**The Escort Forms.**  
Exactly at the appointed hour, 7:45, the escort was in perfect readiness and in Clarion tones Major Mann, commanding the escort, delivered the order, "Present arms." Noiselessly, and with the precision of well drilled soldiers the arms were carried to position. The commanding officers turned about, and the aide waiting in the house of the dead brought his sword to "present." It was an impressive moment. Rigid soldiers and sailors were awaiting the body of their late commander-in-chief. A minute of awe inspiring silence, and then, emerging from the doors of the city hall, there moved the eight body-bearers, four soldiers and four sailors. On their shoulders rested the casket enclosing the body of the country's beloved executive, the band playing the strains of "Nearer My God to Thee."  
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## WAS IT JOINT HIGHWAY ROBBERY

### Pardon of John Brady Brings Up Unsavory Controversy.

The exercise of the pardoning power in Oklahoma has not always met with the approval of the people, and in certain cases there has been much criticism of clemency shown to criminals. The pardoning of John Brady, convicted highwayman and accused murderer, is the latest case to arouse inquiry as to whether conditions warranted the recommendation of the members of the supreme court that Brady's sentence be reduced from life to ten years.  
Brady was convicted of joint highway robbery in the district court of Garfield county, at Enid, in March, 1900, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. There was another indictment against him, charging that he murdered his "pal," Albert C. Fulton, whose body was found in a straw stack. Highway robbery, if committed by more than one person, is punishable in Oklahoma by life imprisonment. If by one person the maximum penalty is ten years. While in prison Brady fell heir to a fortune. He was legally dead, however, and could not dispose of his property. Application was made to Governor Barnes to reduce Brady's sentence. Governor Barnes consented to reduce his term to thirty years, but Brady declined to accept the pardon.  
The Oklahoma supreme court at its last session addressed to Governor Jenkins a communication asking that Brady's sentence be reduced to ten years, as the discovery had been made that the clerk of the district court of Garfield county had blundered in transcribing the jury's verdict on the docket, using the word "joint robbery" instead of "robbery." Governor Jenkins granted the pardon, saying that he knew nothing of the merits of the case, that he was willing to act upon the recommendation of the members of the supreme court.  
The verdict of the jury, as spread on the trial docket in the district clerk's office, reads as follows:  
"We, the jury empaneled and sworn to try this case, find the defendant, John Brady, guilty of robbery as charged in the indictment, and that he, conjointly with one Fulton, committed the robbery charged in the indictment."  
J. P. Renshaw, district clerk, read the verdict to the court. Mr. Renshaw says that the entry on the trial docket is a true copy of the original verdict, as far as he knows.  
The following statement by O. D. Hubbell of Lawton, who was prosecuting attorney of Garfield county at the time of Brady's trial, is of interest:  
"I notice that John Brady's sentence was commuted to ten years; that the sentence was commuted on account of the showing by Brady's attorneys that the clerk of the court had made an error in reporting the verdict, etc. My recollection is that no mistake was made by the jury or clerk. Judge Halmer, who presided at the trial, submitted verdicts covering the different degrees of the crime charged, and I have a distinct recollection that a form of verdict under section 2126 was submitted, and further that the penalty, imprisonment for life, under this section, was given in the instructions. The jury acted in the matter with a full knowledge of the law and from what certain members of the jury told me afterward they intended to do just what they did, return a verdict for conjoint robbery and send the defendant to the penitentiary for life. This was a verdict fully in accordance with the law and facts, and no mistake was made by any one. I am at a loss to know how such a showing was made as the papers report. It probably is too late now to do anything in the matter if a mistake has been made in favor of Brady, but being cognizant of the facts, I give them for use in any way that may seem fit."  
Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

## PARK SAYS THERE WAS NO MISTAKE

### Story of Heart Weakening Which Brought Pres- ident's Relapse.

[By Associated Press.]  
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—When the bulletins were issued that President McKinley had been able to take solid food, the country rejoiced. It was then believed certain that he would recover rapidly.  
When the bulletin was issued which said that the stomach had refused to assimilate the solid food, the hearts of the country paused. The nation prepared itself for the worst news, which came.  
The food had generated a gas and the pressure had influenced the action of the heart.  
This was the startling message which was given to the world.  
When the shock had passed the people asked who were to blame for giving the president solid food before he was in condition to receive it. Replying to this query, Dr. Roswell Park said:  
"The president was not given solid food before he could stand it. He was perfectly able to assimilate the food given him, had it not been that the impoverished blood affected the heart. The heart refused to act properly without strong blood food, and that was why the toast, soaked in hot beef juice, was given him."  
"He was not given coffee. He relished the food, and asked for a cigar, but this was denied. Everything known to medical science was done for him, and there was no mistake made."  
Doctor Herman Mynter said:  
"At the time solid food was given him he was able to take it. There can be no mistake about that. I do not believe that the food in his stomach had much effect on the heart. It was believed from the first that his heart was weak, and that was why ether was given him instead of chloroform when Doctor Mann performed the operation."  
"The heart was believed to be in a fair condition to supply blood for the body until early this morning, when the extremities became chilled. The heart beats had been as usual, but the valves of the heart seemed to weaken so that the requisite amount of blood was not supplied the system."  
"Everything known to medical and surgical science was done to get the heart into proper working order, not to use any scientific terms which the public would not understand."  
"It was necessary that his mind should be free from worry of any kind. It is reasonable to suppose that he has, in his conscious moments, worried over the condition of his wife and has thought much of matters of state. To relieve him of those matters he was kept most of the day under opiates, which would not interfere with the action of the heart."  
"As to the food, I believe, with the other doctors, that it was wise to give him the toast softened by the beef juice. He had no coffee. That statement is wrong. The president was always cheerful and appreciated the toast greatly. He had been strong enough to turn himself in bed without injury and it was to be supposed that he could take solid food in a very modified manner."

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OUTLINES FUTURE POLICY

### "The Peace Prosperity and Honor" of the Country His High Aim

#### WOULD DEVELOP PRESENT CONDITIONS INTO UTOPIAN DREAM

#### Believes in a More Liberal and Extensive Reciprocity in the Purchase and Sale of Commodities

[By Associated Press.]  
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office.  
It will be remembered that when he took the oath of office, he stated with much definiteness:  
"It shall be my aim to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policy of President McKinley for the peace," (and he emphasized that word "prosperity") and honor of the country."  
Yesterday the president gathered together some of his personal friends in Buffalo, and the members of the cabinet who were here, and gave them such of his ideas as he had already formulated for the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from what has been understood as McKinley's policy. This policy as outlined to the friends at yesterday's conference will be for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries; the abolition, entirely, of commercial war with other countries, and the adoption of reciprocity treaties; the abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.  
Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coast of the United States and ports in South America and the Pacific coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America.  
The encouragement of the merchant marine and building of ships which shall carry the American flag, and owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.  
The building and completion, as soon as possible, of the Isthmian canal, so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.  
The construction of a cable, owned by the government, connecting our mainland with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.  
The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armed strife.  
The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investments by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country and placing in positions of trust men of only the highest integrity.  
J. B. Mitchell of the M. E. church, South, offered a fervent prayer. The scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Cohegan and was taken from the first chapter of II. Samuel.  
**Kemp's Address.**  
Dr. Kemp, in a brief introductory talk, said:  
"Death is ever vile in mystery and great in sadness. It is with peculiar sorrow we grieve for a great man, loved and revered. A great man, strong and active, suddenly stricken down. We gather, in a measure to express our grief and sorrow. We might keep this meeting going all night and all day tomorrow, that citizens who desire to speak of our beloved president and ponder his courageous words, might do so, but as we can not we have with us citizens who will make short addresses. Governor Jenkins will now speak."  
Governor Jenkins very feelingly made a short talk in which he said:  
"It is with sad hearts we gather on this occasion. We have scarcely recovered from the shock of the sad news enough to express our feelings of sorrow. It is one of the hard things we have to do. I look back over our president's life and strive to bring my mind to realize it. It seems as a dream and hard to believe true. We were encouraged to believe he might be spared, but the time has come when we as a nation, regardless of politics, creed or station meet to mourn our sad loss. In his death we have an illustrious example to be ready when death comes and submit to God's will. McKinley's life was that of a typical Christian gentleman and statesman."  
**Governor on McKinley.**  
Governor Jenkins briefly reviewed the president's life as a school boy, a soldier and a politician and further said:  
"His personal enemies were unable to accuse him of any dishonor and his political enemies were his personal warm friends. When we measure him by all the tests, he comes up to the mark."  
(Continued on page 4.)

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(Continued on page 4.)

## WARM EULOGIES BY GUTHRIE MEN

### Impressive Union Services Held to do Honor to the Memory of McKinley

A large and representative audience assembled at the opera house last night to participate in the union memorial services which were held in memory of the late President McKinley. An hour before the time for the services the house was crowded to its full capacity, every inch of standing room was taken and then many were turned away.  
The platform was very tastefully arranged and pretty in its simplicity; potted plants and cut flowers were grouped at the front of the platform; flags and crepe were draped overhead, while at the rear of the platform a large picture of the late president was mounted on an easel and draped with American flags and crepe.  
**On the Stage.**  
Among those seated on the platform were:  
Governor and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huston, the Rev. J. T. Ogle, the Rev. W. C. Miles, the Rev. J. B. Mitchell, the Rev. Mansfield, the Rev. Cohegan, Bishop Brooke, Delegate Dennis T. Flynn, Judge and Mrs. Burford, J. J. Holes, Judge Green and Miss Helen Green, B. F. Hogler and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Greer, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Glasier, Miss Jessie Payne, Dr. Kemp and Mrs. Horace Speed.  
Dr. Kemp, pastor of the Congregational church presided. After a voluntary played by Barham's orchestra, the vast audience arose and joined in singing America, after which the Rev.

**FLYNN TO WASHINGTON.**  
Oklahoma Congressman Selected to Attend President's Funeral Ceremonies.  
Hon. Dennis T. Flynn departed this morning for Washington. D. C. He has been notified by Speaker Henderson of the house of representatives, that he has been selected a member of the house committee to attend the funeral and burial ceremonies of the late president.  
There will be an Episcopal convocation of Oklahoma and Indian territory churches held in this city next week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. There is an annual church or deal, Bishop Mill-paugh of Kansas, and other church dignitaries will be present and make addresses.